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Bird in Hand.—The ceremony was finished. The bridegroom, a western Kentuckian, started to reach for his wallet. Then he stopped.

"Squire," he said, "I got a proposition to make to ye. I'll give you \$2 now or I'll wait six months and give you what I think my wife's worth then, even if it's \$200."

The magistrate looked at the bride for a moment. "I believe I'll take the \$2 now," he said.

An Admission.—Lawyer (to timid young woman): "Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?"

Young Woman (blushing): "Y-yes, sir; of course."

Lawyer: "Please state to the jury just what suit it was."

Young Woman (with more confidence): "It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match—"

Judge (rapping violently): "Order in the court!"—New York Sun.

BOOK REVIEWS.

All book reviews are by the Editor-in-Chief unless otherwise expressly stated.

Limitation on the Treaty-Making Power under the Constitution of the United States, by Henry St. George Tucker, formerly Dean of the Law Schools of Washington and Lee University and George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Editor of Tucker on the Constitution. Boston. Little, Brown & Company, 1915. Price \$5.00.

Professor Long's admirable article on this admirable book, published in the June number of the REGISTER, p. 97 renders an extended notice almost a work of supererogation. But we can not forbear adding our tribute to many notices of Mr. Tucker's work.

It comes at an opportune time, when the world-wide war has brought to the fore great international questions which sooner or later must lead to new treaties between this Government and foreign nations. The work is complete and well rounded, no matter from what aspect it is viewed—historical, legal or argumentative. Descended from ancestors who have been sturdy defenders of the rights of the States in the forum, on the hustings and from the rostrum of teachers, and himself a worthy descendant of these men, as might have been expected the views presented are strongly in favor of the Jeffersonian doctrine as to the proper construction of our Constitution. Not only is it a valuable contribution to the study of one branch of our governmental powers, but it is charmingly written in a clear, lucid and pleasant style, which makes it a pleasure to read. The North American Review says that the author makes of exposition as fine an art as Archbishop Whately and pronounces it "the most consistently thought out and historically thorough treatise that has been written or that can well be written" in support of the view that the treaty-making power of the Federal Government is limited by the reserved rights of the States. The Yale Law Review is also

eulogistic and says that nothing hitherto published "constitutes a more valuable collection of diplo-discussions of this nature."

Our pleasure in reading this volume is no less than our pride in recognizing the fact that a Virginian "to the manner born," has given to the world a work which must necessarily become a high authority in all discussions of the subject. Surely the old Commonwealth is coming into her own again as the mother not only of presidents and statesmen, but of leaders of political thought in this nation.

Elementary Law, Volume II, Comprising the essential parts of Agency, Contracts, Corporations, Equity, Evidence, Negotiable Instruments, Partnership, Common Law Pleading and Torts, with Notes and References for the Use of Students at Law. Second Edition. By Marshall D. Ewell, LL. D., Late President and Dean of Kent College of Law, of Chicago. Albany, New York. Matthew Bender & Company, Inc. 1915. Price \$4.50.

This is the second volume of Professor Ewell's Elementary Law, the first volume of which we reviewed in the March number of the REGISTER, and we can only say that this volume is a most admirable continuation of the first, in that it brings the law upon the subjects treated up to date in the most concise and clear manner. We can not recommend this book too highly to students of law, whether in the law schools or engaged in practice. For the first it gives an excellent foundation upon which to build, and for the second it affords a splendid way in which to review first principles. We welcome this second volume as an old friend in a new and vastly improved dress.

The Lawyers Reports Annotated, 1915, C., being volume 55 L. R. A., N. S., Burdette A. Rich and Henry P. Farnham, Editors, to be cited L. R. A. 1915, C. Lawyers Coöperative Publishing Company. Rochester, New York. 1915. Price \$5.00.

The present volume is as usual full of well selected cases, admirably annotated. Amongst other valuable notes we single out two excellent ones on Carriers: one on page 134 as to the "Ejection of Sick or Intoxicated Passengers; on page 664 as to "Duty as to Notification of Passengers of Arrival at Station;" on page 477 as to "Liability of Carrier for Punitive or Exemplary Damages for Refusal or Failure to Transport Passengers." The eternal liquor question comes up in somewhat of a new phase in the note on page 302, "Consumption of Liquor by Jury as Ground for New Trial or Reversal." The leading case is somewhat surprising in that an "Arkansas" court holds that the consumption of only six and one-half quarts of whiskey during three and one-half days by the jury of twelve men was sufficient ground for a new trial, although there was testimony that none of the jury were intoxicated and that the liquor did not affect the verdict.

Some idea of the thoroughness with which the annotation is done in these volumes may be found in the note to *Shackley v. Homer*, page 1012, on "Provision in Bequest or Devise Contemplating the Attainment of a Specified Age as Rendering the Gift Contingent." The annotations in this case cover forty-seven pages and are as thorough as a treatise, covering every phase of the subject. The note on page 1208, "Evidence of Value of Services or of Customary Compensation on Question as to Amount Agreed Upon" is novel and valuable.